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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL DEALS WITH TRANSITION TO SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Problems of a Specific Step"]

[Text] The structure of a socioeconomic system is a complete entity made of different substructural and superstructural components. The birth of a system is a process of historic development extending over many gradually progressive steps alternating with abrupt leaps forward. The change from a system to another is a sudden historic transformation. Both the birth of a system and its development process have objective causes and conform to the law of motion of history. Once aware of this law, one can only accelerate the development but can neither change the trend nor abolish the law. In a society composed of different classes, the struggle among antagonistic ones is the motive power for development. A new system will come into being only after the establishment of a dictatorship of the class which represents the new production formula and the development trend of history.

Our country entered the socialist revolution stage ever since the state administration led by the working class was established nationwide, thus solving the problem of administration which is the key one in a revolution. The revolution has quickly shifted into the economic domain with the establishment of new production relationships throughout the national economy. A correlation has been basically achieved between the superstructure including the state apparatus, law, culture, education...and the infrastructure including the production formula and economic system. This means that the three parts of the socialist revolution have been conducted simultaneously. Though huge and fundamental, the success won is merely the initial one of a protracted and difficult revolution.

In the past more than 60 years, many revolutions have won success one after another and have shaped up a world system. Thanks to cooperation and mutual assistance, the interval between the forward and backward countries is being narrowed and the new social system is catching up with the old one in the most important field--material production and scientific-technical standard. Yet, the socialist world is still a newly born social system with a new production formula which is growing up in the low-level stage of communism. This stage is actually a preparatory or transitional phase between two systems--capitalist and communist. The struggle is still going on. Human history is still in the transitional phase when antagonistic social systems still exist on our planet.

By following the broad development path discovered and envisaged by the founders of scientific socialism, the revolutions taking place in this century have formed a process of self-conscious historic development according to the objective laws of motion. The Marxist-Leninist doctrine is a science and compass instead of an encyclopedia to be consulted for readymade formulas for every revolution and development process; nor does it contain rigid dogmas to be copied under all revolutionary circumstances. Lenin used to say that the truth is always specific and that the revolution is always a creative undertaking. The nucleus of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine is dialectic materialism which is the sole correct methodology because it is a science of the laws of motion governing all things including human society and thinking. Things are apt to change and develop continuously; only by firmly grasping a scientific world concept and methodology can one analyze and correctly solve specific contradictions inherent in revolutionary development processes.

The classical authors of scientific socialism have shown mankind the way to a new society. It is up to each nation to discover specific steps forward and to solve specific problems by taking into account the historic conditions of its own society and the specific international situation. The transition from a large-scale capitalist production to a large-scale socialist one has been foreseen rather adequately. Certain features of the advance of a small-scale production based mainly on agriculture can be found in the history of production development, in the Leninist doctrine and in the practical facts of socialist realism. Each revolution has to devise its own form and steps--especially the first ones. By relying on the cooperation with the socialist community and on the achievements of modern science and technology, the proletarian state and the laboring masses including workers, collectivized peasants and the contingent of managerial and scientific-technical cadres can rapidly reorganize their own production system into one on a relatively large scale, redistribute the labor force by assigning tasks and practicing cooperation, and coordinate the activities of various sectors from the grassroots to nationwide level--thereby heightening economic effectiveness and labor productivity. The superiority of the new economic formula can be developed quickly because it makes it possible to exploit the most precious existing assets composed of labor, land and other property in order to simultaneously ensure the people's life, accumulate capital for expanded reproduction and reduce the acute contradictions between these two tasks.

During the advance from the old society to a new one, erroneous tendencies will usually appear such as the inclination to consider some aspect of the new social mechanism absolute or to unilaterally stress the role of production relationships and forces or that of ideology and will power. The establishment of the system of public ownership of production means cannot by itself bring about a high economic effectiveness and labor productivity if production is not well organized. Where the production forces are still backward, the organization of production will become a factor of prime importance. Tying the production forces and means within an irrational form of labor organization and a distribution system based on averageism will give rise to all kinds of negativism and will have the effect of negating the laborers' right to collective ownership, hampering their creativeness and divesting them of enthusiasm and the sense of responsibility. Let us review the labor organization method applied in agricultural cooperatives and draw the necessary lessons. The system of public



ownership of production means can be consolidated only if it ensures the liberation of the productivity, labor enthusiasm and creativeness of everyone and if it permits the use of the same amount of labor and production means to produce more wealth and to create a better life with more justice than under the former regime. The yardstick of superiority is the productivity of each land unit and each person and collective and is also the usable production capacities including all types of labor, the working time, production means, collective and household economies and collective and individual incomes to be reflected in a continuous raising of the living standard and an increasing possibility of accumulating capital.

Though not yet strong, our state economic forces constitute an important asset for socialist capital accumulation--a purpose that cannot be served by a pluralist administrative management because this method neither leads to an economic effectiveness higher than that under the capitalist regime nor develops the superiority of both the system of public ownership of production means and the centralized and unified economy. In this respect, it has been demonstrated that only a better organization of production and business can consolidate the new production relationships. By itself, the system of public ownership of production means cannot yet determine a higher labor productivity and a greater economic effectiveness. The role of the working class as collective owner must be considered to be an important motive power to promote production and business in the state-operated economy. Democratic centralism in socialist production must be materialized by decentralizing management between the central, local and grassroots levels, by carrying out planning under a centralized and uniform leadership and by coordinating these tasks with the production installations' right to take the initiative. Making the most of the existing capabilities and deeply exploiting them must be a guideline for economic management. The abolition of the pluralist administrative management apparatus and the implementation of the socialist production-business formula will be conducive to a higher economic effectiveness and will constitute a change of revolutionary significance. This impending contradiction [between pluralist management and socialist formula] must be overcome quickly and uniformly if production is to be developed, production relationships consolidated and the laborers' life improved.

Associating the interests of the laborers with those of the state is an incentive which will directly determine the workers' enthusiasm for labor and their sense of responsibility. Distribution according to labor is a progressive principle of distribution ever applied throughout history. Only when production has been developed to a very high degree, when social wealth has become plentiful and when there is no longer any distinction of class will mankind be able to apply the principle of distribution according to need. We have clearly understood the negative manifestations caused by a distribution policy based on averageism. As far as we are concerned, applying the principle of associating the three types of interests constitutes a great progress.

The principal theme of the first step of socialism in our country must be to rely on the proletarian state, to develop the people's right to collective ownership, to reorganize the economic structure, to reassign labor, to exploit all possibilities to the best advantage, to develop production, to increase labor productivity, to ensure rational standards of material and cultural living for society, to implement original accumulation of capital, to ensure national defense and to build the first material-technical bases for socialism. The first step is taken in a difficult and complex state because socialism does not yet possess stable material bases and because the proletarian state is not yet well versed in management.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SET UP FOR HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Thi Phuong: "Developing a Good Export-Import Business Atmosphere"]

[Text] As we can see, the foreign trade sector of the city is on the threshold of a new stage of development. The state has brought about profound changes in order to create a good foreign trade business atmosphere, which is the premise of a period that has the potential for being characterized by decisive advances in production.

In the recent stage, every difficulty and problem within the foreign trade sector was identified and solutions were set forth. We realize that the foreign trade sector has developed slowly due to a lack of well coordinated investments, a lack of stable raw material and supply bases, a lack of liquid capital for installations, the failure to appropriately utilize economic levers to uphold the interests of producers and even a lack of bold, creative and contemporary modes of business.

#### The New Stage

Decision 40/CP dated 7 February 1980, which promulgated the code of regulations on policies and measures designed to provide incentive for the development of the production of export goods, is the basis for resolving the problems mentioned above. Ho Chi Minh City, an international trade center of the country, has been granted special authority with which to complete the development of its tremendous potentials in industry and foreign trade.

Through the 2nd City Party Organization Congress of Delegates, we learned about the city's deep concern with regard to developing the production of export goods. This concern, together with the policies and measures mentioned in the decision cited above, have brought renewed enthusiasm to the ranks of businessmen and producers in the exports field and made them feel that a new opportunity has arrived, that an atmosphere favorable for the development of the exports business and the production of export goods has been created.

Reviewing all of the positive factors in this atmosphere filled with encouragement, we see that they include the following:

--The right of the city to develop and export local products, in addition to products within the plan of the central level, and to maintain direct liaison with the market for these products;



--The right to borrow foreign currency and to use foreign currency has been given to the city, to the sectors producing export goods and to the installations that produce and deliver export goods;

--The policy on production costs, purchasing prices and processing costs, which tends to separate the boundaries of exchange rates so that prices can be used as an effective lever;

--The city's foreign trade sector is researching several well coordinated, comprehensive plans for the production of export goods that encompass everything from the raw material base to investments in material-technical bases and stable markets;

--A number of new modes of business are being applied or are in the process of being researched that have the capability of broadening the development of export potentials within the city, gaining wider participation by persons who can contribute to foreign trade at home as well as abroad and so forth.

Bold business practices and measures that effectively apply levers have been discussed and are gradually being implemented. Clearly, the entire foreign trade apparatus of the city is undergoing a positive change so that we can, in a short period of time, see the correctness of the changes in policy that we have made.

#### We Must Move with the Speed of An Offensive

This is truly a major challenge to us in our work of organizing and implementing our policies. From experience, we have learned that it is one thing to adopt correct and creative policies but if we lack ways to manifest these policies in the form of measures and regulations, if we lack the organization and staff needed to implement and supervise, observe and manage the implementation of these policies and if we lack persons skilled in implementing these policies, the efforts made in the first stage can very easily become wasted efforts in the following stage. In this very encouraging stage of many advantages, this is something against which we must be vigilant.

It can be noted at the outset that some of the people who are able to contribute to the development of foreign trade still show no signs of undergoing a strong change. One reason for this is that our information system might still be lacking in certain respects and has not conveyed this new, positive atmosphere to all businessmen. A second reason is that although we have planned many measures to provide incentive and applied many economic levers in order to stimulate business, our implementation and dissemination of these measures and levers have been slow. For example, the grain policy regarding installations that produce export goods represents a line that has been in existence for a long time; although this policy has been revised a couple of times, its application is still not uniform: the persons who implement the policy operate as though they lack a code of specific regulations while the persons who are eligible for the policy feel that they have no guaranteed interests.

Another example can be found in the area of production costs, purchasing prices and processing costs. The guideline of the city is to find ways to implement price supports and compensate for losses through a fund that "averages" the prices of exports

and imports. Thus, we must quickly begin holding detailed discussions with each sector in order to reach agreement on moderate, reasonable levels for these various types of costs and prices in order to generate enthusiasm among businessmen and plan the above mentioned "averages" fund. If this work is performed slowly, it will cause the expectations of producers to be unrealized to our disadvantage.

In the new foreign trade development program, we must also quickly complete the import plans for all of industry and agriculture and a number of improved plans within a number of strategic export production sectors. This work cannot be performed by the foreign trade sector itself, rather, it must have the cooperation of the other sectors and must assemble a unit of specialists for formulating plans. A "task force" of specialists is a very necessary organization at this time but we must have time and the means necessary to mobilize this force.

Revamping the entire organization from the foreign Trade Service to the specialized corporations, from within the system of the service to the other components, in order to support and create the conditions for the development of exports and imports is work of foremost importance. We are boldly adopting many new business guidelines but it is clear that we must establish new organizations and systems for implementing these modes. In order to provide incentive for producers to import raw materials and supplies, it is necessary to give to them a service store, to provide them with technical, economic, administrative, professional and other types of guidance and so forth so that they can rapidly carry out their work. To appeal to businessmen to participate in the effort to broaden the market, produce exports and so forth, we can supply to them a mechanism through which they can work, such as a local commerce office that engages in positive and effective activities.

Thus, the problem we face is that the foreign trade apparatus, in the face of its new prospects and requirements, must change at such a rate that it is able to bring about positive changes and capable of gaining the participation of necessary forces within its orb of operation. A rate of change that is too rapid might cause us to lack the necessary resources and cause us to encounter problems due to a shortage of personnel and means. However, if this rate is too slow, all enthusiasm will gradually subside, the export potentials upon which we have placed many hopes will gradually become decentralized and the best opportunity that we have ever had might be missed.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STATE BANK OFFICIAL WRITES ON CURRENT TASKS

BK061400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 May 81

[Article by Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam State Bank, on the establishment of a socialist banking system]

[Summary] Since 6 May 1951, when President Ho Chi Minh signed an order establishing the Revolutionary Bank, our country's banking system has made considerable progress under the special conditions of a country advancing directly to socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development. We have established a unified, independent and sovereign system of currency throughout the country along with a relatively complete system of credit and payment to support the national economy through various revolutionary stages.

"The banking sector has established a network of installations throughout the country from the central down to district and village levels, and maintains relations with more than 60 countries and over 300 monetary and credit organizations in the world." These general achievements are of great economic, political and social significance clearly manifesting the successes of our party and state in building and developing the state bank system. However, we still have some shortcomings and weaknesses in addition to the practice of administrative management through subsidization which impede credit and currency management.

In order to gradually develop our socialist banking system, when we perform our tasks concerning currency, credit and banking, we must thoroughly grasp the following fundamental viewpoints and theories:

1. "The important material foundations and source of credit in the national economy are the gross social product created during the process of recycling social production." As credit, in the form of currency, is a component of the gross social product, it must be rationally and accurately computed so as to deal immediately with any imbalances in the national economy.
2. "The objective requirements which derive from the objective existence of a goods-money relationship in socialism must ensure the unification between material plans and finances, making it the fundamental national economic basis for ensuring the continuity and high effectiveness of the process of recycling social production." At the same time, by ensuring such a unification, we can improve our tasks of planning, recycling and expanding socialist production.

3. "We must analyze the theory and necessity of ensuring unification in the process of mobilizing materials and finances in the national economy. We should proceed from and directly connect this analysis with the process of circulating material and monetary assets in close relationship with determining the total amount of money and credit necessary to the national economy."

4. "In planning, by distinguishing the time limits of monetary and credit assets in the socialist economy, we will determine the capacity for rotating and using these assets and achieving their value. This means that monetary assets are used to ensure balance in the national economy." This will have a great effect on the formulation and implementation of the policies of using, circulating and stabilizing currencies.

5. "Under the conditions of socialist production relations, plans, money and credits constitute an important tool of the state. They must be correctly used to serve, in close connection with the goods-money relations, in the entire economic system and the structure of socialist economic management."

Recently published resolutions of the party and state--especially resolutions No 25, 26 and 64 of the Council of Ministers--have generated some progressive factors in the economic and social spheres. However, there are still many economic difficulties due to negativism. The State Bank will continue to expand credits but will at the same time consider the extension of credits very carefully. "It should institute a policy of positive credits ensuring compliance with the fundamental principles of exacting high economic results and good plans."

The State Bank should accelerate its task of controlling all sources of monetary assets, especially idle money, in the economy. For the immediate future, it should carry out the following tasks:

1. Closely administer and control all loans while rationally considering the extension of loans, and control the delivery of products to the state, while trying to settle all payments without the use of cash.
2. Actively and promptly control all economic fluctuations; actively participate in planning by primary production units in order to formulate good cash and credit plans; and use these plans as guidelines for banking operations.
3. Satisfactorily perform the tasks of managing, issuing, organizing and circulating currencies according to regions and crop season.

"The State Bank will revamp its system of issuing money to ensure compliance with the unified and centralized principle of monetary management by the state." It will improve its tasks of planning, controlling credits, debits and cash deposits, and enforcing compliance with the system of cash management by various sectors and units. Those units violating the system of cash management must be resolutely dealt with.

The State Bank has the right to refuse cash issues to meet unplanned requirements except those unexpected demands arising from natural disasters and national defense.

4. In order to fulfill the above tasks well, the State Bank must urgently improve its organization, assign more qualified cadres to local bank detachments--especially major districts and economic zones--and intensify its planning and reporting tasks.



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### IMPROVING TAX COLLECTION

BK071336 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Huynh Ngoc Khanh and Le Xuan Lieu of the Ministry of Finance: "Industry and Trade Tax Collection"]

[Summary] Industry and trade taxation is one of the effective instruments with which the state can control industrial and trading activities in both the collective and individual sectors and guide their development so as to serve the economy and meet the requirements of socialist transformation and construction.

"In 1980, the total amount of industry and trade taxes collected exceeded the target by 7.1 percent and showed an increase of 75.5 percent over 1979. Thirty out of the 40 provinces and municipalities overfulfilled the annual collection quotas, and many provinces in the mountainous region also exceeded the assigned quotas.

"Many localities now give greater attention to this task than before. Hanoi municipality, through the registration of businesses, has firmly controlled the various types of households engaging in businesses, revised the tax rates to better suit the actual conditions, and tightly regulated the income of households engaging in trading and food catering businesses. The municipality also reinforced major collection stations with personnel, intensified control and supervision over collective production establishments, struggled against speculation and smuggling, and uncovered and dealt with many cases involving illegal transportation and sale of goods (gold and opium) and the use of fake documents to evade taxes.

"Meanwhile, Ho Chi Minh City promptly assigned the collection of taxes to the city ward and village levels, took steps to deal with major business households falling behind in taxes, struggled against shortfalls in the collection of merchandise taxes from establishments producing or dealing in sugar and sweetened products, and intensified control and supervision to guard against collection shortfalls resulting from speculation and hoarding by major business households.

"Tien Giang Province, by properly maintaining tax records, firmly controlled all the households that have registered their businesses and satisfactorily supervised and encouraged the paying of taxes. As a result, the province led the southern provinces in collecting taxes from the sea fishery sector.

"Other provinces such as Ha Son Binh, An Giang, Ha Bac and Quang Nam-Danang also made efforts to improve the organization of tax collection and overfulfilled the assigned collection quotas. Satisfactorily carrying out their industry and trade taxation work, many taxation cadres performed their functions and duties well. They closely coordinated with the sectors concerned to encourage taxpayers to fulfill their obligation.

"The amount collected last year in taxes, though large, still remained negligible considering the actual potential; collection shortfalls and tax evasion and tax fraud were widespread and serious."

In light of Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the Party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, in 1981 all localities must carry out the various tax policies in a correct and uniform manner, effectively struggle against tax evasion and tax fraud, clamp down on speculation, smuggling and theft of state property, and satisfactorily collect industry and trade taxes as approved by the National Assembly.

To do this it is necessary to closely control the number of households engaging in industrial or commercial businesses and to set appropriate tax rates for the various types of businesses along the line of giving preferential treatment to production rather than to trading activities, and to collective production rather than to individual production.

Continuing the registration of industrial, trading and service businesses will not just help the local administration guide the development of production and business activities in accordance with the line and policies of the party and state, but will also serve as a basis for guaranteeing just and rational collection of taxes. All sectors concerned must coordinate their activities to ensure that all establishments that have registered their businesses will conduct their businesses strictly as registered and observe the various policies and regulations concerning product quality, prices, cash management, tax payment and so forth.

Along with guarding against tax collection shortfalls, the financial sector and the local administration must draw upon experiences to revise tax policies and managerial measures and to promptly deal with erroneous practices and violations of discipline by taxation cadres.

CSO: 4209/302



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### TAXES REDUCE FLOW OF GOODS TO CENTRAL MARKETS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 pp2

[Article: "Several Reasons for the Fluctuation in the Supply of Goods at Central Markets"]

[Text] The majority of the fresh grain and food products of the city are supplied by a number of central markets, such as the Xom Cui Seafood Market, the Fresh Water Fish Market at 50 Cau Ong Lanh, the Cau Muoi Vegetable and Fruit Market, the An Lac Duck Eggs and Pork Market (near the former Western Bus Terminal), the Tran Chanh Chieu Rice Market and so forth. As a result, the quantity of goods and prices at the central markets are factors that determine the price situation at the various markets within the city.

#### The Quantity of Goods Has Not Declined Much

Recently, transportation charges have increased and many persons have been concerned that the supply of goods from the provinces to the cities might be reduced. However, this influence, if it exists at all, has been very slight.

The head of the Cau Muoi Market Management Committee informed us: "The quantity of vegetables and fruit at the Cau Muoi Market has remained at the level of 800 tons per day." The Cau Muoi Market receives its vegetables from the provinces of Hau Giang, Tien Giang and Sa Dec and the districts in the outskirts of the city, Hoc Mon, Binh Chanh and so forth. For a long time, private merchants have been bringing vegetables from various places into the city by means of various types of light transportation, on busses and so forth at negotiated prices, consequently, they have not been influenced very much by the increase in official transportation charges, with the exception of a small quantity of vegetables transported from the provinces in the Central Highlands to the city by heavy trucks.

At the Cau Ong Lanh fish wharf, which is under the management of the 1st Precinct, the quantity of fresh water fish has increased each day from 3 to 5 tons within the space of the last half month because many places are in the middle of their main fish season. As is the case with vegetables, fish dealers have long been using fuel purchased on the outside or renting sampans to transport fish at negotiated prices, consequently, the increase in official transportation charges has not affected this source of products very much.

Meanwhile, the quantity of rice delivered to the Tran Chanh Chieu Market at the end of last week declined by an average of 20 tons per day compared to the first half month of the year. The reasons for this decline are rather complex. Some rice merchants that transport their products over short distances are reducing their activities because their profits do not cover the increased transportation charges. The main concern of merchants who transport their products over long distances from the western provinces to the city is that the mobile inspection units along roads will make confiscatory purchases of their rice or confiscate it outright (for example, Minh Hai and Hau Giang Provinces collect taxes on rice, meat and so forth and allow merchants to transport these products; however, Cuu Long Province confiscates these products when being transported through its locality). However, merchants are not concerned with the increased transportation charges because assistant drivers are still using negotiated transportation charges, not the official charges because, in order not to pay a high "customs duty," the negotiated prices have remained at their old level.

The quantity of other food products, such as duck eggs, chickens, ducks, pork and so forth, transported from the western provinces to the An Lac Market has declined compared to the last half month. For example, the supply of pork has fallen from more than 7 tons to about 3 to 4 tons per day. According to a number of customers at this market, the number of merchants as well as the supply of products at the An Lac Market have declined because taxes there are somewhat higher than at the other markets: goods are taxed when they are delivered to the market and taxed again when taken from the market. As a result, the majority of merchants are selling their products along the street rather than take them into the market.

#### A New Stratum of "Long-Haired Overseers"

The actual situation at the central markets shows that the new transportation charges have not significantly affected the quantity of goods delivered from the provinces to the city. On the other hand, a closer look shows that a number of changes in the quantity of products available at some central markets have been caused by a number of old storehouse owners. Consider, for example, the following case: while the other fish wharves are increasing the quantity of fish available each day, the Xom Cui Ocean Fish Market, which was once regularly accepting about 30 tons of fish per day, is now only accepting about 20 tons. This decline has not been caused by a decline in the quantity of fish transported from the various provinces because, in actuality, the prices of ocean fish have remained at the old levels, about 18 to 25 dong per kilogram for mackerel, rock-head fish, "goc" fish and "chen" fish. As explained by a woman merchant who has worked at this market for many years, some owners of old fish storehouses have conspired with some private merchants to move their places of business, such as to the Cay Mai area of the 11th Precinct. They buy a number of boatloads or truckloads of fish arriving from various places; these fish are not taken to markets where they are taxed, consequently, dealers prefer this method. In this case, the fish are sometimes sold at a price lower than the price of fish at the Xom Cui Market; therefore, it has attracted many more private merchants.

Let us consider another case. At the Cau Muoi Market, sampans carrying fruit secretly transport products to storehouses each night in order to evade taxes. As a result,

the quantity of products at the Cau Muoi Market is always much more than the quantity of products known to the tax sector and the market management committee.

Therefore, at a number of markets where inspections are not thorough, the "long-haired overseer" has recently shown signs of re-emerging among merchants. These persons have caused the supply of goods at the central markets to fluctuate somewhat. However, as mentioned above, if merchants intentionally evade taxes by not taking their products to the central markets but only to other markets, the decline in the quantity of goods at the central markets is not an important factor in the fluctuation of the prices of products at the various markets.

#### Strengthening the Organization

Actually, the delivery of goods from various places to a number of central markets before these goods are delivered to other markets is necessary in order to reorganize the market. If we allow the tendency toward "scattered sales" to increase, market management will become increasingly difficult.

Thus, in order to centralize products in one place, the central markets must have a better form of organization and the collection of taxes must be stabilized.

A model unit is the Cau Ong Lanh fish wharf managed by the 1st Precinct; although only recently reorganized, many fish dealers are bringing their products to the wharf. Here, the management committee has organized a relatively convenient and clean place to sell products to fish dealers, the workers who load and unload products perform their work well and the collection of taxes does not pose a bother to either buyers or sellers. Similarly, in order to attract products, the Tran Chanh Chieu Market is now only imposing taxes upon quantities of rice being shipped from the market that exceed 100 kilograms. These are a number of relatively good models of central market management that we should research and find ways to suitably apply to each market.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES BLAMED FOR POOR ORGANIZATION AT MARKETS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "The Market Management Committees Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] According to statistics compiled by the city's Market Management Committee, the city has about 220 large and small markets, which include the "squatter" markets and the half-day markets. Compared to the population and the quantity of goods entering and leaving the city each day, this is a noteworthy figure.

Some of these markets are central markets at which products arrive from the various provinces and are transported to the other markets within the city. In another area of business, there is the An Dong Market, the center of merchants selling diamonds and other precious gems, and the Vuon Chuoi Market of persons who specialize in selling gold. There are also many markets that sell various types of food products, vegetables and fruit but which have an outdoor market beside them, such as the An Dong Market, the Ben Thanh Market, the Tan Dinh Market, the Dao Kao Market, the Tan Binh Market and so forth.

#### A Complex Problem!

At present, the market is a rather complex center of trade because, in addition to the commodities that are permitted to be circulated within this sector of the economic market, there are also forms of business and services that must be transformed. Stands selling fake products, fortune tellers and so forth still operate.

Depending upon its size, each space within a market is under the management of the precinct or ward. Every market has a management committee to manage security and order, provide market management, administer taxes and so forth. Since the campaign conducted to transform commerce in 1978 and 1979, the majority of the markets within the city have made much progress in several areas of their work, such as managing prices, organizing collective businesses, arranging the spaces occupied by merchants and so forth.

However, since the start of 1980, the overall situation at markets has been characterized by a lack of control. Negative phenomena are developing strongly; for example, the number of merchants is increasing (especially merchants who sell fake goods, carrying bags, shopping carts and so forth) and many persons



still do not have a business license. These "new" small merchants are sitting and standing everywhere, pushing their way onto roadsides and walkways and creating a lack of order at many places. Pickpocketing occurs on a regular basis, thus causing more than a few persons to be concerned, especially persons leaving and entering the Ben Thanh Market, the An Dong Market, the Ba Chieu Market and so forth. Perhaps the most complicated market is the Ben Thanh Market; as soon as a person enters the market to shop, he is approached by at least five or six peddlers who "ask how they are doing" as pickpockets await the opportunity to strike. Bands and groups of "purse snatchers" still operate rather boldly at this market.

Sanitation at markets is also deteriorating; the restrooms at many markets are in bad condition and trash is picked up slowly. At many markets, the areas in which fish and vegetables are sold are always flooded with water.

On the other hand, the management of merchants is not tight and prices rise and fall in a haphazard fashion. At many places, the practices of moving to another stand or renting one's stand are rather widespread. It is also a rather widespread practice to not post prices or to only post prices in a "form for form's sake" manner; there are many stands that post prices but sell their products at another price, especially stands that sell meat. At many places, the weighing, measuring and counting of products are inaccurate. The city regulations inspection unit inspected 10 stands at the Hoa Binh Market and found that 3 of them were shorting their customers. Management committees have gradually allowed the scales that were set up at a number of markets for customers to reweigh their purchases to be removed. It is commonplace for small merchants to take out a license for one product while actually doing business in another product. Following a period of rather intense activities at a few markets, the joint purchases and sales teams that were established now, in actuality, no longer exist.

#### Improving the Management of Markets

The negative phenomena mentioned above show that many market management committees are not providing good market management. As an organization based on coordination among women, commerce, public security, tax administration and so forth, a market management committee must create close coordination among these elements before it can hope to conduct effective operations. In actuality, the organizational makeup of the market management committees at many places is not stable and lacks the full concern of related circles. Another factor is that the specific interests of the market management committees have not been clearly defined, consequently, difficulties with living conditions have arisen as have specific requests to be eligible for a number of subsidy programs. For example, the personnel of the security, order and sanitation teams at every market only receive a subsidy of 45 to 51 dong per month, depending upon the market; they must work many hours, do not have 1 day off during the month and are not eligible for any other subsidies in terms of grain or essential products. As a result, their enthusiasm for their work has been significantly affected. A number of negative phenomena within management committees as well as among security personnel have occurred at many markets.

Strengthening the market management committees is necessary. The head of a market management committee must not be someone appointed by a mass organization, rather,

There should be a person skilled in management appointed by the Supply-Commerce and Living Conditions Committee. It is necessary to adopt a number of policies that provide benefits commensurate with the work of the management committees and security teams (at the Ba Chieu Market, all 19 members of the management committee and the security team enjoy the same benefits as every other manual worker and civil servant, consequently, they are very satisfied with their work). At the precinct level markets, there are more than 1,000 merchants; it is necessary to establish a separate public security unit to undertake the maintenance of security and order.

On the other hand, we must, in our market management, regularly guide, instruct and inspect small merchants. The market management committees must not only improve their management of order and their administrative management, but must also keep abreast of the market situation, the supply of goods and prices so that they can provide good management. The practices of posting prices and selling goods in strict accordance with posted prices on the basis of providing guidance to and holding discussions between sellers and market management committees must be thoroughly implemented. However, for us, it is still best to accelerate the business activities of state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce in order to gradually become the masters of the market and wage a price struggle against retailers.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG TAX COLLECTION--During the first quarter of 1981 Hau Giang Province has collected more than 13.2 million dong in industrial and business taxes, almost equal to the amount collected during the first 9 months of 1980. Such districts as Phung Hiep, Thot Not, Thanh Tri and Long Phu have overfulfilled their industrial and business tax collection norms for the first quarter by 4 to 12 percent. [BK301321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209/302

## AGRICULTURE

### 1980 AGRICULTURE, 1981 TASKS

BK071344 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The agricultural sector has recently reviewed its work in 1980 and discussed guidelines for and the task of developing agriculture in the future, especially in the 1981 summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

In 1980, the entire country overcame all difficulties to step up agricultural production, obtaining better results in many domains than in the previous year. Although the cultivated area reached only 96 percent of the target, this was an increase of 150,000 hectares over 1979. The southern provinces and cities made many efforts to increase their cultivated area, mainly their grain crop area, by 230,000 hectares. The area of important industrial crops such as soybean, tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, tea and peanuts was also expanded.

The hog population numbered 9.94 million head, attaining 99.4 percent of the target and a 20 percent increase in the herds of the southern provinces and cities in general and a 32 percent increase in those of the Mekong Delta provinces in particular. The numbers of cattle and domestic fowl were up. Family-run livestock breeding developed.

All sectors and levels made substantial progress in guiding and supporting agricultural production, especially in managing production. The implementation in northern agricultural cooperatives of the various new policies aimed at broadening the system of contract for product quotas to individual laborers and the experimental application of this system in Region 4 provinces and southern production collectives and agricultural cooperatives initially roused enthusiasm, achieved economic effects and promoted the development of production.

Measured against the demands, tasks and potentials of the entire country, however, the rate of production in the past few years has been slow and productivity and volume of production have been limited. The investment and pricing policies and the measures adopted in sector management and in the use of labor have failed to meet the need to develop production.

The 1981 summer-fall and 10th-month crops are expected to yield the year's largest grain output. Efforts must be made to fulfill the area, productivity and output targets for both rice and subsidiary food crop production. At the same time, the raising of hogs, cattle and other domestic animals must be developed.

In this summer-fall season, the entire country will strive to grow 714,000 hectares of rice and 650,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. In particular, the southern provinces and cities will make efforts to grow 651,000 hectares of rice and to achieve an average yield of 25.2 quintals per hectare. All localities must urgently make every preparation, and especially meet planting schedules. They must determine the allocation of short-term rice varieties, plant companion crops and carry out crop rotation in each cultivated area. The Mekong Delta provinces, where 65 percent of the country's summer-fall rice area is located, must strictly observe their planting schedules and strive to grow rice early and simultaneously in all low-lying areas in late April so as to avoid flash floods. In the elevated areas, planting must be completed by late May.

The weather usually develops in a complex manner in the summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons, causing drought early in the season and rain, flash floods, and so forth toward the end. All regions must devise plans to carry out water conservancy work, actively control drought and waterlogging and prevent and limit losses due to natural calamities. All sectors concerned, especially the agricultural and water conservancy sectors, must work in close coordination to determine crop allocation and build water conservancy projects. The southern provinces and cities must urgently build small-scale irrigation works, clear waterways and build rice-field embankments, antisalinity dikes and fresh water reservoirs to provide enough water for production.

To meet the demands of the entire society for food, we must comprehensively develop agriculture, including the production of rice, subsidiary food crops and short-term and long-term industrial crops. We must concentrate on building key grain production areas in the Mekong and Red River Deltas and areas of long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea, and so forth, so as to meet the demands of daily consumption and exports. We must comprehensively develop livestock raising in all the three sectors and encourage family-run livestock raising.

We must continue to perfect zoning and planning and strengthen the material and technical bases of agriculture by simultaneously building and consolidating water conservancy projects, seed production centers and crop protection stations. We must also build agricultural product processing installations and animal feed processing installations to increase feed supplies for domestic animals. Agricultural mechanization must be carried out in concentrated areas and state farms to support the opening of new lands, the preparation of the soil, planting, transportation, livestock raising and animal feed processing. We must improve and intensify the application of advanced techniques in agricultural production to achieve ever higher yields and output. We must strengthen socialist production relations in agriculture, widely apply the system of contract for product quotas, build new production relations in the south and perfect socialist production relations in the north.

CSO: 4209/302

## AGRICULTURE

### 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK121155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 May 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Early in the past 10-day period, a cold front formed, generating heavy showers and whirlwinds in a number of localities. "According to the General Statistics Department, the recent northeasterly monsoon brought with it gales, whirlwinds and hail storms in some areas, causing damage to more than 250,000 ha of ripening 5th-month rice of the 314 and 424 varieties. This figure includes more than 3,000 ha of flooded ricefields--over 2,000 ha in Binh Tri Thien, over 200 ha in Thanh Hoa, over 200 ha in Ha Bac and a few areas in Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh. At present various localities are urgently harvesting the rice crop. In addition, this adverse weather condition has also affected the evenness and firmness of the rice grains on almost 350,000 ha of spring rice which is in the graining stage."

To date seven provinces have harvested almost 60,000 ha of 5th-month rice. Beginning the harvest early, Binh Tri Thien Province has brought in the sheaves from more than 50 percent of the cultivated area. Meanwhile, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh have just covered a small part of their cultivated areas.

"The rice area damaged by insects decreased as compared with the previous 10-day period but it is worth noting that brown bugs are still doing serious harm in a number of provinces. Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Hanoi and Haiphong each now have thousands of hectares of rice being ravaged by brown bugs." The affected provinces are striving to control brown bugs and prevent them from appearing again in the coming 10th-month rice crop season.

"The southern provinces, meanwhile, have harvested the winter-spring rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. Long An, Tien Giang, Phu Khanh and Quang Nam-Danang have basically completed the harvest. The provinces in the eastern region and Zone 6, due to late transplantation, have harvested less than 50 percent of their cultivated area. Ricefields in the provinces belonging to the former B-2 region have an average per-hectare yield of 32 quintals. The harvest of this year's spring rice is progressing slowly as compared with last year, and the various provinces are striving to accelerate harvesting activities so as to plant the summer-fall rice crop on schedule."

Slow harvesting of the winter-spring rice has impeded cultivation of the summer-fall rice. "To date the southern provinces have planted summer--all rice on more than 90,000 ha or 14 percent of the area plan--over 20,000 ha less than in the same period last year."

Concerning winter-spring vegetables, food crops and industrial crops, the seasonal period for their cultivation has basically ended; but a number of provinces in the mountainous region still continue planting corn and manioc. "In the past 10 days the northern provinces planted 15,000 ha of summer-fall vegetables and more than 1,000 ha of fall sweet potatoes. Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities planted almost 50,000 ha of summer-fall vegetables, food crops and industrial crops--including 26,000 ha of food crops and over 10,000 ha of industrial crops. In addition to this, the various provinces harvested tens of thousands of hectares of winter-spring food crops."

Along with harvesting winter-spring crops and planting summer-fall crops, all provinces and cities throughout the country are now making preparations for production in the 10th-month crop season. The northern provinces have plowed more than 40,000 ha of seedbeds and almost 30,000 ha of fields to be planted to 10th-month rice. Meanwhile, a number of southern provinces are also plowing lands and transplanting the early 10th-month rice.

According to the General Meteorological and Hydrological Department, the weather in the next 10 days will still be favorable for the 5th-month-spring rice to form grains and ripen. All localities must pay attention to carrying out the following main tasks: carefully tend and protect the fields planted with the late spring rice; promptly prevent and control thorny worms; prepare sufficient means for harvesting the winter-spring rice; and reserve enough seed for cultivation in the 10th-month crop season.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**HA NAM NINH CONTRACTUAL SYSTEM**--Some 499 out of 576 agricultural cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province have adopted the system of assigning rice crop quotas to laborers. Thanks to favorable weather conditions and the adoption of this system, the province has been able to plant 5th month-spring rice on 144,738 hectares, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 0.4 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Apr 81]

**BINH TRI THIEN RESETTLERS**--To date people of various ethnic minority groups in 23 out of 66 villages in the mountainous region of Binh Tri Thien Province have settled and adopted sedentary farming lives. Seven cooperatives and over 80 production collectives--comprising 3,742 families or 17,480 people--have been set up in these villages. Thanks to the resettlement of these people, the practice of destroying forests for cultivation in Binh Tri Thien has dropped by 70 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Apr 81]

**CUU LONG DROUGHT CONTROL**--More than 8,500 hectares of spring-summer rice--almost 50 percent of the cultivated area--in Cuu Long Province have been seriously affected by drought. Determined to make this rice crop a success, peasants in the province have used all available types of water pumps to combat drought. As a result, some 8,000 hectares of rice have been saved from drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81]

**BINH TRI THIEN GRAIN DELIVERY**--As of 26 April, Binh Tri Thien Province has delivered more than 1,900 tons of 5th-month spring rice to the state granary although the harvest has been completed on only 20 percent of the cultivated area. Some 16 cooperatives in the province have overfulfilled their grain obligations for the 5th-month spring rice to the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 81]

**QUANG NAM-DANANG RICE**--As of late April, agricultural production units in Quang Nam-Danang Province have harvested 43,000 out of 48,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, an increase of 10,000 hectares over the same period last year. In this crop season, the province planted new rice strains such as HT-19, IR-36 and 2307, on 78 percent of the area, on prescribed schedule and intensively cared for the rice which yielded well. [BK080143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 81]



VINH PHU HOGS--Since 1977, the Ministry of Agriculture has started building the breeder hog center in Tam Dao district of Vinh Phu Province. This is the largest center in Vietnam designed to produce and provide breeding hogs for various localities. It also serves as a training center for technical and animal husbandry cadres. When completed, the center will regularly raise 7,000 hogs at a time and will provide localities with 4,500 breeding hogs and the state with 1,600 tons of pork annually. [BK070131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 May 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--Since the 10th-month crop of 1979, Cuu Long Province has overfulfilled its grain obligation task for five consecutive crops. In 1980, the province delivered to state granaries 47,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm by 7 percent. [BK070131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 81]

THAI BINH DROUGHT--As of 10 May a total of more than 17,000 ha of rice in Thai Binh Province are suffering from drought. The hard-hit rice areas measuring from 3,500 to 5,000 ha are located in Tien Hai, Vu Thu and Hung Ha districts. At present the province is reserving 70 percent of its electricity output on a priority basis for the various pump stations to operate nonstop three shifts a day to control the drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 81]

DONG NAI RICE HARVEST--By late April Dong Nai Province had harvested 5,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling some 50 percent of the planned norm. Taking advantage of the rainy days, peasants in the province are stepping up the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 May 81]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of early May An Giang Province had collected 68,000 tons of grain, fulfilling 82 percent of its grain obligation quota for the winter-spring crop season. Taking the lead in the procurement of grain in the province were Phu Tan and Cho Moi districts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 May 81]

FARM PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT--Hanoi, VNA, 1 May--In only 10 days of April, the Vietnam Fruit and Vegetable Import-Export Company exported 2,400 tonnes of fresh fruit including nearly 2,000 tonnes of watermelons and pineapples, of which 783 tonnes of watermelons and 104 tonnes of pineapples came from Ho Chi Minh City. For the first time, Quang Nam-Danang Province exported 829 tonnes of watermelons. The weights of each melon ranges from 8 to 48 kilograms. "In this spring crop, the agricultural cooperatives of Chau Giang district, Hai Hung Province in the Red River Delta planted more than 20 million rattan trees for the making of rattan articles for export. In 1980, the value of the district's handicrafts for export exceeded 5 million dong, more than 1.5 million of which consisted of rattan work. Coal cooperatives have sold more than 5 million rattan trees to neighbouring districts." Thai Binh Province in the Red River Delta now has 30 establishments producing rice straw mushrooms for export. In 1980 they produced more than 10 tonnes of mushrooms, 6,300 tins of dried mushrooms and 1,820 packs of mushroom fritters for export. Vu Zuy Cooperative alone yielded more than 3 tonnes of rice straw mushrooms in the first 3 months of this year. [Text] [OW020235 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 1 May 81]

COFFEE-GROWING AREA EXPANSION--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Apr--Fifty thousand hectares, located mostly in the two highlands provinces of Gia Lai-Kontum and Dac Lac, central Vietnam, have been marked off for growing coffee for export in the period from 1981-1985. Eighty percent of the area will be divided into four lots to be exploited in cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria. The state farms, in coordination with the countries concerned, have begun clearing virgin land to form large plantations each covering from 2,000 to 2,600 hectares. Ninety percent of the total area will be planted with arabica and robusta coffee, the rest with the chari variety. In normal weather conditions, output is expected to exceed 1,000 kilograms of coffee beans per hectare. Vietnam has nearly 23,000 hectares of existing coffee plantations located chiefly in the provinces of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dong Nai, Song Be, Lam Hong, Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh. [Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 25 Apr 81]

SOYBEAN ACREAGE EXPANSION--Hanoi, VNA, 4 May--More than 40,000 hectares have been planted with soybean throughout Vietnam this spring. The crop is growing well and will be harvested in May. Total acreage for 1981 is 82,000 hectares. Last year's 48,000 hectares of soya yielded over 31,000 tonnes of soybeans. Grown mainly in deltas of the Red River and Mekong River, soya can be planted between two rice crops or interplanted with subsidiary crops such as maize and potato, or industrial crops such as sugar cane, coffee and pepper. The Ministry of Agriculture has so far selected six varieties of soya with high and stable yield for different kinds of soil. [Text] [04040444 Hanoi VNA in English 0259 GMT 4 May 81]

CSO: 4220/276

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING PRODUCTION**--In 1981, despite difficulties concerning the supply of raw material, the southern engineering sector has developed a three-part plan with a total output value 21 percent larger than in 1980. Actively striving to acquire enough raw material to meet the demand of production as outlined in its main plan, the sector will produce more than 1.218 million engine parts, 800 pumps, 15 boats and barges, 500 tractor bodies, 1,500 electric motors, 400 C-6 internal combustion engines and 750 tons of equipment for the light and food industries. [BK140439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 May 81]

**HAU GIANG HIGH-VOLTAGE LINE**--Hau Giang Province has just started stringing a 110-kv power line 60 km long from Can Tho City to Soc Trang City. This high-voltage power line, the first ever built in Hau Giang, will serve key rice areas and the artisan, handicrafts and seafood processing industries in the province. The project is being undertaken jointly by the Southern Electricity Corporation and the Electrical Construction and Assembly Enterprise of the Hau Giang Industrial Service. [BK140439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 May 81]

**DIKE BUILDING**--As of 30 April 13 provinces and cities having dikes had built 3,236,950 cubic meters of dikes along main rivers and their tributaries, fulfilling 78 percent of the plan. Hai Hung Province and Haiphong municipality are the two localities that had completed their dike building plan before 30 April. [BK140439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 81]

**GARBAGE FERTILIZER PLANT**--Hanoi, VNA, 3 May--The Hoc Mon Garbage Fertilizer Plant built with Danish aid on the Ho Chi Minh City's outskirts has officially begun operation. This is the first industrialized organic fertilizer factory in Vietnam, with a capacity of 240 tonnes a day. It was built in accordance with garbage covering methods initiated in Denmark in 1932 which uses a bio-chemical process to transform garbage into fertilizer through an automatic line. With an annual output of 30,000 tonnes of dried fertilizer, the Hoc Mon Plant will serve the city's horticultural area. [Text] [OW040444 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 3 May 81]

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## LABOR

### BRIEFS

LABORERS TO GIA LAI-CONG TUM--To date Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has received almost 52,000 laborers from Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh Provinces. Most of these laborers have been sent to such districts as Sa Thay, Chu Pay, Chu Po Rong, Mang Giang, An Khe and A Yun Pa to participate in building new economic zones. Gia Lai-Cong Tum has also trained 3,800 technical cadres and workers and 5,620 professional cadres to support economic and cultural development in rural areas, and more than 6,400 other cadres and personnel responsible for agricultural transformation and activities related to trade, agricultural technology, public health, child care, and information and culture. [BK301321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209/302

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### MEDICAL JOURNAL URGES PRACTICE OF BIRTH CONTROL

Journal of HOA THUC HANH in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 80 pp 9-13

[Unattributed article: "Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] I. The Population Issue

The population issue has been closely linked to the history of the development of society from the time man first appeared in our country. Since the time the Hung Kings first established the country, the nation of Vietnam has developed through a heroic struggle by our people against foreign aggression and a heroic struggle to transform nature and build the country; manpower and materiel have been mobilized to transform nature and build a brilliant country and defeat aggressor armies numbering hundreds of thousands of men. However, not many data are available on the population of our country in the various periods of history.

According to data printed in NHAN DAN Newspaper, Number 8281, 1977:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Male Population</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Cia Long (1802-1819)	4,290,000	612,912	The male population consisted of males 18 years of age and older, who had the obligations of serving as corvée laborers and soldiers and paying taxes.
Ninh Lang (1820-1840)	5,023,000	717,510	
Thieu Tri (1841-1847)	6,894,000	986,231	
Tu Duc (1847-1863)	7,171,000	1,024,388	

According to data compiled by Smolaki, the population of Vietnam was as follows:

	<u>Bac Ky</u>	<u>Trung Ky</u>	<u>Nam Ky</u>	<u>The Entire Country</u>
1926	6,850,000	5,581,000	4,077,000	16,508,000
1976	7,530,000	5,656,000	4,561,000	18,060,000

Thus, in the space of 10 years, the population only increased by about 2 million and grew by only 1 percent per year until the August Revolution; in 1945, famine killed more than 2 million persons in Bac Bo alone, consequently, it is reasonable to assume that our country's population prior to the August Revolution was between 18 million and 19 million.

The population of our country since the August Revolution has grown as follows:

<u>The Population</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1-10-1979</u>
The North	10.0	15.9	21.3	23.8	21.6	27.487630
The South	7.2	14.1	17.0	20.5	24.4	25.324136
The Entire Country	18.0	30.0	38.3	44.3	49.0	52.741766

Compared to 1936, the population of our country has increased 2.92 times, the population of the North has increased 2.7 times and the population of the South has increased 3.6 times; this is a rapid rate of growth compared to the general world situation.

Statistical charts of Roland Prosat on the population of North Vietnam, the census conducted on 1 March 1960 and the statistical annals of 1975 show:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Population Growth</u>	<u>Average Age</u>
North Vietnam %		%	%	
1957	46.7	12.2	34.5	
59	44.9	7.4	37.5	
1960	46.1	12.0	34.1	34
65	37.8	6.7	29.0	
1970	34.6	6.6	28.0	49
1971	35.7	6.7	29.0	
72	36.	8.	28.	
73	33.8	7	26.8	
74	31.6	6.3	25.3	Men: 57 Women: 59
79	30.1	6.2	23.9	Men: 59 Women: 61
South Vietnam				
1956-71	40.0	12.0	28.0	1962, Men: 51
1971-72	42.0	12.0	30.0	Women: 58.8

Generally speaking, our country's population has been constantly growing since antiquity; however, the most rapid increase in the population has occurred in the past 20 to 30 years and this increase has originated in the failure to significantly reduce the birthrate at a time when the protection of the health of the people and the public health organization have developed strongly, thereby helping to markedly reduce the death rate and increase longevity. According to the 1 October 1979 census, between May 1975 and 1 October 1979, the population of our country increased by 5.1 million at an average rate of 2.6 percent per year with an average annual death rate of 0.60 percent and an average birthrate of 3.1-3.2 percent; in 1979, the country's population grew by 2.3-2.4 percent, a rate which means that there are



an additional 1.2-1.3 million children for whom society must produce additional grain and food products and provide additional shelter so that these newborns enjoy the standard of living we have now; this is not to mention improving the standard of living of our people. According to experience, every 1 percent increase in the population requires the production of 2.5 percent more grain and a 4.5 percent increase in national income in order to maintain the existing standard of living. This is a problem that economists and our people must resolve amidst the circumstances of a backward agricultural economy that has been ravaged by many years of war.

To improve the economy of our country, combat poverty and backwardness and improve the life of the people, it is clear that we must have an impact in many areas and, in every area, we see the decisive role played by the population question.

Even in public health work, in order to maintain the present ratio of one doctor for every 4,400 persons, we must train 400 new doctors each year to serve the 1.3 million newborns and must build additional hospitals that have a total of 2,990 beds in order to maintain the present ratio of 23 hospital beds for every 10,000 persons.

## II. Planned Parenthood Methods

### 1. Contraceptive techniques

#### 1.1 Positive, temporary methods of contraception:

- a) Intra-uterine loop
- b) Birth control pill
- c) Condom
- d) Ejaculation outside the uterus
- e) Diaphragm (Ogino-Knaus)

#### 1.2 Passive, temporary methods of contraception:

- a) Rhythm method
- b) Abortion by the suction method
- c) Abortion by D and C

#### 1.3 Permanent contraception (can be reversed) by means of sterilization of man or woman.

The methods presented above have been widely disseminated among our cadres and people.

On the basis of many years of study, a national symposium held in May 1979 on contraceptive techniques asserted that because our country is a developing country and is recently reunited and because the level of understanding of the various strata of the people differs, planned parenthood must be based on the awareness and enlightenment of each person so that they can select the birth control method best suited to them; this is the only way to achieve the most rapid and stable results possible.

Each of the various birth control methods is highly effective if used as prescribed.

1.4 The various positive methods of birth control (intra-uterine loop, condom and birth control pill) are the most widely used methods, are safe and highly effective, are accepted by the people and meet the requirements of those persons who must practice planned parenthood (especially rural women and young men and women).

1.5 Due to many different reasons, the need for abortions, which is very large, must be expanded even more and we must create the conditions whereby it is easy for women to obtain abortions; doing this well will reduce the complications faced by society and reduce the danger encountered in abortions.

1.6 With regard to the cities, the use of all the various birth control measures should be encouraged (including ejaculation outside the uterus and the rhythm method) instead of merely employing the methods we have successfully employed in the countryside (such as the intra-uterine loop).

We must always keep in mind that the objectives of making full use of birth control methods are effectiveness (preventing pregnancy) and safety and must not allow accidents to occur by flexibly utilizing these methods in order to satisfy the aspirations of the person who wishes to avoid becoming pregnant.

2. The various measures for organizing the practice of planned parenthood.

2.1 Understanding the factors that control population changes within the locality.

a) The birth situation.

a.1) The birth level is the average number of children born by a woman. This figure is deduced from the number of births during the year within each age group from 18 to 49 years of age.

On the basis of data compiled in 1972 through an investigation conducted in a number of localities in the North, the following is seen:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Average Number of Children Per Family</u>
The Tien Phong Cooperative (Vu Thu, Thai Binh)	5.32 children
The Thuan Vi Cooperative ( " )	4.9 children
Subward 21, Hong Bang, Haiphong	4.2 children
The Ho Nam Subward (Le Chan, Haiphong)	4 children
Hai Ba Ward (Hanoi)	4.8 children

Investigation of births in the North in 1969 showed:

20-29 years of age: 196.3 births for every 1,000 women  
30-39 years of age: 260.1 births for every 1,000 women  
40-49 years of age: 117.4 births for every 1,000 women

Thus, the average number of births per woman is 5.74 (depending upon the locality, this figure might differ compared to the actual number of children within one family; this figure, which is too high, shows that Vietnamese women begin to bear children early, bear many children in rapid succession and still give birth to children when their other children are grown).

According to the science of demography, when the actual birthrate is 1, the population of the country is balanced and stable; if it exceeds 1, the population will grow. Speaking simply on the basis of arithmetic, if each family has 2 children, the population will grow by 0.6 per year; if each family has 3 children, the population will grow by roughly 2 percent.

On this basis, we have established the standard that a Vietnamese family should have 2 to 3 children, no more, so that we can achieve a rate of population growth of about 1.5 percent per year.

b) Births by age group and the number of births per woman.

Through this investigation, we can learn which age group bears many children, which bears few children, the number of children born in one's locality and, on this basis, establish a planned parenthood campaign for the correct age groups, one that leads to the desired results.

In the developed countries, the majority of women give birth between the ages of 20 and 30; above 30 years of age, the birthrate declines markedly and is very low among women who are over 40 years of age.

The situation in our country is different:

Under 18 years of age:	0.1 percent	
18-19:	0.7 percent	
20-24:	10.6 percent	
25-29:	20 percent	30.6 percent
30-34:	23.0 percent	
35-39:	25.6 percent	48.7 percent
40-44:	15.1 percent	
45-49:	4.5 percent	
50 and older	0.3 percent	
Total	100 percent	

In the cities, the trend is more similar to that in the developed countries. An investigation conducted in Hanoi in 1974 showed the following number of births by age group:

20 years of age:	3.7 percent
21-25:	28.5 percent
26-30:	30.1 percent
31-35:	19.3 percent
36-40:	12.6 percent
41-49:	5.8 percent

From the data presented above, we can draw the following conclusions:

--In order to effectively reduce the annual birthrate, we must concentrate our efforts on youths who have recently started families and have 1 or 2 children.

--Efforts must be focused upon the 20 to 30 year old age group and, at the same time, on the 30 to 40 year old age group; with regard to women who are over 40 years of age, attention should only be given to women who have many children.

--On the basis of these facts, birth control methods must be widely applied because many births are occurring in every age group, not only among the young; however, the young continue to be the primary objective of the campaign because more are marrying and starting families each year while the number of women over 40 is constantly declining because the number of women who are too old to give birth is constantly increasing.

c) Investigating the persons who are able to bear children:

--Women: 19-49 years of age

--The number of married couples

--The number of childless couples

--The number of wives whose husbands have died or are far away

--The number of women who have 3 children

--The number of women who have 2 children

--The number of women who have 1 child

--The number of women who have 4 children or more.

On the basis of this data, we can formulate a planned parenthood plan or, as called at some places, a plan on the number of women who will give birth during the planning year and the number of women who must practice birth control during the year.

## 2.2 Investigating the mortality situation.

The deathrate has been lowered over time, from 25-30 percent during the years preceding the August Revolution to a deathrate in the North of 6 or 7 deaths per thousand and, in the South, 10 to 12 deaths per thousand. However, within each locality, the deathrate can differ from that of other localities and change from year to year. In order to acquire this data, we must, in addition to relying upon the data provided by the statistical branches, conduct investigations at a number of places, possibly three villages or three subwards, and conduct investigations by province:

a) Deaths by age groups, which can be divided into three groups: 0-14 years of age, 15-49 years of age and over 50 years of age.

The deathrates of the various age groups.

<u>Locality</u>	<u>0-14 years</u>	<u>15-49 years</u>	<u>50 or more years</u>
Total population investigated	4.4 percent	2.3 percent	19 percent
Red River Delta	3.4	2.4	17.6
Former Zone 4	4.7	1.3	20.7
The midlands	4.6	2.3	20.5
The mountains	7.1	3.0	19.7
Urban Hanoi and Haiphong	2.0	1.40	12.2

From this investigation of the number of deaths by age group, we see that the highest number of deaths occurs among the young and the elderly; on this basis, we can determine the causes of these deaths in order to take measures to prevent and treat illnesses.

b) The deathrate is the number of persons who die during the year divided by the population. Experience has shown that it is necessary to obtain accurate data from the public security and public health agencies as well as the statistical branches in order to insure the quality of investigations.

### 2.3 Increases and decreases in the population.

On the basis of the three factors of the number of births, the number of deaths and the number of persons by which the population has grown, we can evaluate the results of and formulate a plan on the number of births and the growth of the population in one's locality for the coming period.

### III. A "Completely Finished Job" as Regards Planned Parenthood

On the basis of government's directive 265/GP, the ministry has issued a "completely finished job" standard regarding planned parenthood for a village, a district and a province and for each region: the lowlands, the midlands, the mountains, the provinces of the North and the provinces of the South. This standard has two principal bases:

1. The rate of growth of the population during the year must be 1.5 percent or less; in the mountains, 1.7 percent; in the South, 2 percent; in former Zone 5, 1.7 percent; and in the Central Highlands, 2.3 percent.
2. The percentage of the population using intra-uterine loops:

The North: 6 percent or more of the women of child bearing age; in the mountains, possibly 5 percent; in the South, 5 percent.

With regard to districts, in addition to the two main standards presented above, there are the following additional standards: 70 percent or more of the villages within the district must meet the "completely finished job" standards and the agencies stationed within the district must have a birthrate of 10 percent of the total number of women within the agency. As regards provinces, in addition to their two main "completely finished job" standard, there is the standard that 70 percent or more



of the villages within the province meet the "completely finished job" standards and that all districts meet these standards. In the rural areas, the intra-uterine loop is virtually the only birth control method that is widely used and effective; the use of abortions must simultaneously be accelerated in order to handle cases in which planned parenthood fails, which are sure to be widespread when the understanding of population growth and planned parenthood is still quite limited, as it is at present, and because the birthrate has been high in past years, especially during the past 20 years, when many youths reached maturity and many new families were started, who are always subjects for planned parenthood.

With regard to the municipalities, cities and agencies, in addition to the implantation of the intra-uterine loop, the other birth control methods have been accepted and implemented and have proven themselves to be effective, consequently, directive number 10 established the minimum "completely finished job" norm as 6 percent of the women using an intra-uterine loop and a population growth rate of 1.5 percent so that all places are able to encourage the use of all birth control measures (not simply the intra-uterine loop).

The recognition of a "completely finished job" in planned parenthood is of value for a certain period of time; however, due to the realities of population work and the activities involved in planned parenthood work, it is not of permanent value. If a locality that has "completely finished" its work suddenly "relaxes its effort," its population will surely grow by leaps and bounds. Only by steadfastly carrying out planned parenthood work over a period of 15 to 20 years is it possible to stabilize the rate of population growth on a long-term basis.

#### IV. Experiences

As of the end of 1979, there were 640 "completely finished job" villages and 8 "completely finished job" districts in planned parenthood; 62 of these villages had a birthrate from 1 to 0.6 percent.

<u>District</u>	<u>Percentage of the Population Using Intra-uterine Loop</u>	<u>Number of "Completely Finished Job" Villages</u>		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Percentage Population Growth Rate</u>
			<u>Percentage Compared to Total Number of the District</u>		
An Thi District	8 percent	14 villages	70	1.49	1.5
Hoan Kiem Ward	6.56	34 subwards	71	1.45	1.4
Thanh Hoa City	6.4	9 villages	75	1.47	1.5
Thanh Hoa District	9	33 "	70.2	1.67	1.47
Binh Luc District	7	29	89	1.7	1.35
Hoa Lu District	7.64	18	100	1.76	1.42
Duy Tien District	6.8	14	70	1.9	1.44
Vu Ban District	6.4	12	70	1.56	1.42

From the places that have completed their job in planned parenthood, we have learned the following lessons and gained the following experiences:

1. The party committee and the people's committee must participate in this work. This issue has become a universal one; population work is the concern of and is closely linked to the leadership work of the party committee and government on the various levels, especially the provincial and district levels.

2. The command staff role of the public health sector is of decisive importance in population work.

According to Council of Ministers' decision number 283-CP dated 20 December 1974, the Ministry of Public Health has the following responsibilities:

--To successfully organize and manage the implantation of intra-uterine loops and the other birth control methods in order to gradually reduce the birthrate;

--To assume responsibility to the Council of Ministers for the implementation on the norms of the yearly population growth plan.

Joint Ministry of Public Health-Commission for the Protection of Mothers and Children circular number 01/TT/LB dated 4 February 1975 put the Ministry of Public Health in charge of all planned parenthood work and gave the Commission for the Protection of Mothers and Children the responsibility of participating in propagandizing planned parenthood and in the planned parenthood campaign.

--The experience of the districts, provinces and municipalities that have completed or have the ability to complete their job in planned parenthood has clearly shown the role played by the sector: the local public health sector has taken effective, creative action and won the sympathy and support of the party committee, government, mass organizations and agencies in charge of the various sectors within its locality and has been highly capable of effectively organizing the campaign; the corps of scientific-technical and professional cadres in planned parenthood are fully aware of their task and role, have firmly grasped the science and technology involved in their work and are the planned parenthood station cadres leading the various hospitals and clinics. At the same time, experience has shown that in those localities in which the party committee and the government are enthusiastic about and concerned with planned parenthood but the public health sector does not fulfill its command staff role or its scientific and technical role, the planned parenthood job cannot be thoroughly completed.

3. By highly developing the combined strength of the party, the government, the mass organizations and specialists and mobilizing party members and cadres to set examples, to propagandize and persuade the people to follow their example, we will launch the movement and, on this basis, seize the opportunity, gain experience from pilot projects and apply these experiences on a widespread basis.

4. The combined strength of the public health sector used to perform planned parenthood work consists of the following:

--A public health service leader who is well versed in planned parenthood;

--A leader of a poly-clinical hospital or an obstetrical hospital of the province who is directly in charge of technical aspects and the organization of implementation;

--The head of an obstetrical clinic and all of the cadres and personnel of the clinic; in a district line hospital, a doctor and doctor's assistant who are skilled in the techniques of inserting intra-uterine loops and performing abortions;

--Planned parenthood stations that are skilled in propaganda and have a firm grasp of birth control techniques;

--Heads of district public health committees and hospitals who take charge of planned parenthood within their locality.

The above mentioned forces of the public health sector are inadequate, consequently, it is necessary to closely coordinate with the science and education committee, the planning committee, the statistical branches, the Women's Union, the Youth Union, the Trade Union and the Fatherland Front.

5. We must build an organization performing planned parenthood work that is capable of engaging in routine, continuous activities while periodically conducting district-wide and province-wide campaigns.

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CSO: 4209/167

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BIRTH CONTROL TARGETS OUTLINED

Hanoi Y HOC THUC HANH in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 80 pp 34-36

[Article: "The Standards for Advanced Units in the 'Five Completely Finished Jobs' Movement in Public Health Work"]

[Excerpt] II. The "Completely Finished Jobs" in Planned Parenthood

#### 1. The "completely finished job" village (ward, subward) in planned parenthood:

--The percentage of women who wear the intra-uterine loop (called the intra-uterine loop rate) is 6 percent of the population and the population growth rate is 1.5 percent (in the South and the mountains, the intra-uterine loop rate is 5 percent and the population growth rate is from 2 to 2.5 percent; of these two standards, the population growth rate standard is of primary importance).

--The percentage of women giving birth to their fourth child or more must not exceed 10 percent of the total number of women giving birth.

--The public health station must closely manage planned parenthood throughout the village (ward or subward).

#### 2. The "completely finished job" district (precinct, ward) in planned parenthood:

--The intra-uterine loop rate is 6 percent and the rate of population growth is 1.5 percent. In the districts in the South and the mountains, the intra-uterine loop rate is 5 percent and the population growth rate is 2 to 2.5 percent.

--Seventy percent or more of the villages must have met the "completely finished job" standards concerning planned parenthood.

--At the agencies within the district (precinct or ward), only 10 percent of the total number of women within the agency should be pregnant at any one time; the public health units must set the example in practicing planned parenthood.

--The public health and physical culture-sports committees and the gynecological clinic of the district (precinct or ward) hospital must guide and closely manage planned parenthood work.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BRIEFS

MEDICAL STATION IN SONG BE--Hanoi, VNA, 3 May--Eight medical stations built with aid from the United Nations Fund for Popular Activities (UNFPA) have been commissioned recently at eight villages in Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. Most of those stations are located in areas where they can serve rubber plantation workers, ethnic minority peoples, settlers at new economic zones and members of agricultural cooperatives and production teams. (Text) (OW040444 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 3 May 81)

CSO: 4220/276



## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### VO VAN KIET BEMOANS CULTURAL DECADENCE

#### Part I of Address

BK181545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 May 81

[Part I of address by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, at May Day meeting of mass literature and art cadres and performers in the Ho Chi Minh City's workers movement held by the City Trade Union--read by announcer]

[Text] The mass literature and art movement has always been an encouraging factor for our city's common movement. As one of the country's major cultural centers, while waiting for the creation of great cultural values, it is necessary for our city to preserve one of our valuable assets--the mass literature and art movement--by satisfactorily exploiting our strength in terms of material bases, existing art equipment and performers, and the artistic talent and inspirations of a broad mass of our people and youths.

To meet the very great demand for cultural and artistic activities by a broad mass of the people in our city, we must have a broad and strong mass literature and art movement. In the first years since liberation, we have witnessed an unprecedented growth of the mass literature and art movement among various enterprises, schools, organs, city wards, villages and hamlets, thus making it possible for our city to continue the praiseworthy tradition of the "singing for our people" movement and other campaigns for patriotism and against slavish culture right in the enemy's own dens in the past.

The movement can only advance with self-awareness. First of all, it must be carried out in close combination with the common movement. Like any knowledgeable social activist, all cadres responsible for literature and arts at the grassroots level must firmly grasp the immediate and long-term objectives of our city's workers and laborers movement. In view of our city's need to build a working class spirit as the guiding spirit for the new society, it is necessary to place greater emphasis on the role of culture, literature and arts in general and of mass culture, literature and arts in particular in creating a feeling of closeness between people and the revolution, in opening a path toward the new truth, and in injecting optimism and joy into the various movements of revolutionary actions being conducted by the masses, youths, workers and laboring people. In this sense, mass literature and arts are not simply recreational activities in enterprises. Rather, they constitute an entire revolutionary movement. Comrades, you should strive to become enlightened fighters of the mass literature and art army.

As you all know, comrades, the recent congress of the City Party Organization decided that the objective of our cultural and ideological work is to build a new type of socialist men for an industrial city in accordance with the working class viewpoint. These new men have set many fine examples in the movement to learn from and multiply progressive models in all fields, especially on the industrial production front. Our cultural, literary and art work must fully support the emergence of these new men who, under present economic and social conditions, are engaging in a difficult and complex struggle to resolutely build a new life.

Now, is every comrade in charge of cultural and art activities at the grassroots levels, and especially everyone of us who is enthusiastically participating in mass art activities along with production and combat, fully aware of this requirement? I also want to raise this question to all comrades and friends who are professionally engaged in literary and art work.

The literary and art movement launched among the workers must first of all vigorously promote the building of new men. Failing to do so, the movement would lose its working class character. I want all of you to be fully aware of the fact that in our city now there is a struggle raging for supremacy in an economy still consisting of five elements and a class struggle under a new form between our people and the national enemy. Under these circumstances, it only takes a minute of losing guard on our part for the old type of men and the old lifestyle to revive. As Lenin said: A slight consideration of the socialist ideological system is in itself a support for the bourgeois ideological system.

In this situation, the movement leaders must strive to create a new quality. They must not keep following the old rutted track without thinking and must not let the movement take its own course. The leaders must use their minds and study all the factors of the movement, taking into account its own intrinsic characteristics and the various influences of the social and life conditions.

A few groups of young singers do not represent the entire broad mass literature and art movement of our city. Nevertheless, what has happened is being put under close study. Youth songs, through spontaneous development, have been made by a number of elements to resemble the youth music of the puppet regime and cater to the extremely egotistic tastes of remnants of the old society who are trying to rear their heads. They entice listeners to shirk obligations, detach themselves from reality, turn their backs on our people's life of labor and combat, regret the past and idolize imperialism.

The popularity of such youth songs have given birth to a type of manipulators who, blinded by this superficial trend, take over control of the movement and create conditions for the rock music craze to come to the fore and, at certain times, seemingly dominate the musical scene.

Comrades, you can see how this situation has affected the artistic orientations, methods of presentation and inspirational drive of our mass art troupes at the grassroots level. It is normal for the working class to correct errors but it should extend its views beyond the enterprises to cover the whole society. Serious harm resulting from the obliteration of boundaries in our city's musical life, which was not foreseen by either performers or spectators as well as by organizers and administrators, is the emergence of a line of business based on

music. The city has witnessed a great boom in the opening of coffee shops reminiscent of the night clubs of the old regime, that are operating with blaring foreign music and offering live music at cut-throat prices to lull the listeners into an outlandish world.

Whom does this type of music serve? The city's working class and laboring people who, in spite of untold difficulties facing their everyday life, are toiling hard to produce material wealth for society; our peasants who are laboring incessantly, rain or shine; the socialist intellectuals who are exercising their brains to serve the nation; or our youths who, although underfed, are assiduously studying in schools, undergoing training in military camps or manning positions on the battlefields? Can anyone who is now working to live and feed society not feel indignant at a number of parasitic persons engaged in generally dishonest business who are squandering money earned not with their own sweat and tears, and are openly enjoying a type of art that suits their decadent and dishonest minds?

A society in which the laboring people assume collective mastery does not tolerate liberal debauchery and demands an immediate end to the revival of these public strongholds of the old lifestyle. The public has filed complaints against a number of joints operating as innocent coffee shops that are promoting decadent and reactionary culture. Many such places are also selling the virtues of women behind their bright neon signs. They are traps for the human weaknesses of our youths who have just entered adulthood. They are pitfalls or, at the very least, showrooms for an alien lifestyle that strikes the curiosity of our youths and affects their feelings. It is very regrettable that a number of artists running after money are performing in those places. They should be true to themselves, walk alongside the people and rejoin their genuine ranks.

#### Conclusion of Part I

8K130120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 May 81

[Conclusion of Part I of address by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, at May Day meeting of mass literature and art cadres and performers in the Ho Chi Minh City's workers movement held by the City Trade Union--read by announcer]

[Text] EVILS usually help one another to grow very quickly. Thinking that it is high time to deal in such lucrative cultural business, those speculators in catering to ignoble cultural likings have recently gained some ground.

The general public has denounced those who have illicitly published series of teenagers' books and editions of banned books of the former regime; have duplicated forbidden Nhạc Vàng musical tapes; have loaned banned books and musical tapes; and have even expanded the system of decadent book and film loans.

Noxious culture has come to innocent children's desks and has penetrated into families to undermine family life, offsprings and social cells. We should remember that evils have several subtle ways to attack our people. Not only can they excite us physically but also they can corrupt us morally.

We must concern ourselves with carefully analyzing and understanding any cultural phenomena which disorients, disheartens and degenerates our Vietnamese people. Objectively speaking, decadent culture which weakens, hypnotizes and makes us daydream, has recently made a vigorous comeback, paving the way for those forces hostile to our nation to carry out their immediate and long-range plots.

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of our people's total and great victory, we should know how to take pride in and treasure our revolutionary gains over years of struggle. We should instill even more deeply in everyone's mind that the U.S. imperialist aggressors as well as the Chinese expansionistic aggressors who were painfully defeated by us, have never given up their plots of oppressing our people and annexing our country.

Faced with the strength of our people's firm solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples within the unshakeable solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries closely associated with the Soviet Union and the entire community of fraternal socialist countries, the aggressors have no hope for reaching their goals through various plots of direct aggression. They are striving to cash in on the difficulties which our people have encountered in the economy and life by performing many tricks in line with the cruel plot of consistently sabotaging all the aspects of our people's socialist construction. As a result, our country will be weakened, our society will lose its stability and our people's combat will be blunted.

Along with their perfidious psychological warfare which combines CIA tricks with the help of secret agents to sabotage us politically--more subtle and profound is their systematic attack on the cultural front, coordinated with assistance inside and outside our country. The enemy trick of using culture to attack us is being exposed more clearly every day.

This is no surprise to anyone because throughout the world the balance of forces is being tilted more advantageously to peace and socialism. Faced with such a situation, the imperialist forces have instituted a clear policy to intensify what they call an ideological attack.

In order to regain their offensive, they have intensified their cultural aggression by exporting to socialist and counterrevolutionary developing countries many cultural publications whose value is merely based on the utility of their modern technical facilities.

It is true that peaceful coexistence does not mean coexisting in culture and ideology, and that detente does not mean stopping ideological struggle. The enemy has used many covert ways to infiltrate their decadent culture into our country, especially into our city. This has caused many wellmeaning people to unwittingly become enemy supporters due to their illusions, uncautiousness or desire for instant profits. It is worth mentioning here that the enemy has taken advantage of our state's exceptionally tolerant policy of allowing overseas Vietnamese--including those who had fled the country during the withdrawal of the U.S. expeditionary troops or during the period that followed--to send gifts or donations via the post office to members of their families or loved ones still living in the country. The sending of these postal parcels to the country from abroad, reports the customs sector, has resulted in an ever-growing quantity of reactionary documents being slipped into our city. These include illegal political



and religious magazines which reflect the reactionary and decadent Western culture, and the writings and musical works of those country-betraying elements who have fled abroad, resigning themselves to living out their lives as henchmen for their old and new masters in order to disturb and sabotage our people from faraway places.

The imperialists and the Beijing expansionists seem to know well that all their gross counterpropaganda campaigns aimed at attacking our people politically have not produced the results they desired. In order to undermine our compatriots, especially those in our city, they have exploited certain persons in the former stage and musical performance circles who had fled abroad for the purpose of creating a bad influence on a number of people in our city who are still gullible or under an illusion.

Recently, world public opinion has denounced the Beijing reactionaries for having offered Guangxi as a site for the U.S. imperialists to set up a relay station so that the VOA can beam its broadcasts directly to our country. This fact should be brought to the attention of all our patriotic compatriots. Those who once for some decades dropped bombs and toxic chemicals on the heads of our people are now stepping up their new drive to drop bombs and toxic chemicals onto our city through their psychological tricks. In orchestration with the VOA propaganda attacks on our country are the familiar propaganda mouthpieces of the West and Beijing.

On the political, cultural and spiritual struggle front, we must also observe battle discipline as if in combat. Obviously, our country's adversaries have thought that the morale of the people in the city is the most vulnerable point at which they can direct their attacks to sabotage them. They are totally wrong and will continue to be so forever. All the working class, the laboring people, the patriotic intelligentsia, the self-aware youths and the compatriots of all walks of life who have been vigilant will become ever more so.

As one of the major cultural centers of the country, Ho Chi Minh City must above all become a determined-to-win component of the national iron fortress in terms of both culture and ideology. In this spirit, I appeal to all the communist comrades working on the cultural and artistic front, all the culturists in our city, and all the comrades and friends who are following a cultural and artistic career to unite under the general struggle movement. I also appeal to all the comrades in charge of literary and artistic activities at the grassroots level and to all brother and sister members of the various mass literary and artistic movements now being initiated among workers, youths, the armed forces, the assault youth group and the people of all strata to create for themselves a new sense of responsibility and new inspiration.

With singlemindedness and coordinated efforts, let the entire cultural and artistic force in our city be determined to develop another step in our struggle movement which is rich in potentials and which has abundant experience in struggle and creativeness.

CSO: 4209/302



POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG RESETTLERS--Since early this year, Tra Oai district, Lam Dong Province, has welcomed 836 families totaling more than 4,000 persons from other provinces to its new economic zone. Thanks to careful preparations made in advance to help them resettle, the newcomers have rapidly stabilized their life and promptly embarked on production work. [BK140439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 May 81]

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